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CIVILISATION

poor in that city. Emile Deutsch de la Meurthe, during the war of 1914-18, organised the Franco-American Brotherhood, which ultimately took care of 286,000 orphans.

In England, Ernest Abraham Hart, founder of the *British Medical Journal*, was responsible for the Infant Life Protection Act, which reformed the hideous old type of Baby Farm out of existence, as well as for the Act which established the Metropolitan Asylums Board. In the following generation, Herbert Samuel, as Home Secretary, was to pilot the Children's Bill, a notable step in social reform, through the House of Commons.

In the United States, the Federal Children's Bureau was originated in 1908 by Lilian D. Wald, who six years before had organised the municipalisation of school nursing in New York. She is better remembered, however, by the famous Henry Street Settlement which she founded in 1893 in the teeth of considerable opposition, but which originated a new era in welfare work in America. (Later, she was to be responsible for the beginning of the district nursing system throughout the United States.) In Germany, Lina Morgenstern (who later convened the first International Women's Congress) was the most sedulous advocate of the Kindergarten system, her *Childhood's Paradise* of 1860 being one of the epoch-making publications in this sphere; and the earliest effective kindergarten in Italy was established by Adolph Pick, the pioneer of Froebelian methods in

that country.
Similarly, it was Albert Neisser who founded
the first
Society in the world to combat venereal
disease and
safeguard maternity.

By a coincidence, Jews have played an
important
role in removing the calamities of another
common
affliction of infancy. At one time, a child born
deaf was
necessarily considered dumb, and generally
semi-idiot